

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

For the District of Columbia, Delaware, and Maryland, generally fair; slightly warmer; southerly winds.

NO. 1,157.

THE ARMISTICE SIGNED

Greek and Turkish Commanders Agree Upon the Details.

THE AFFECTIONATE CZAR

He Writes a Letter Full of Sympathy and Tenderness to His Friend, the Sultan, and Receives an Appropriate Reply—Greece Cannot Pay Indemnity.

Athens, May 19.—An agreement, concluding an armistice, was signed at Arta at noon today by the commanders of the Greek and Turkish forces. It was arranged that the Turks should occupy their position on the right bank of the Arachthos (Arta) River, and that the Greeks should retire to the left bank.

The government telegraphed the text of the agreement to the crown prince at Larnaca and instructed him to send officers to Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander-in-chief, to notify him of the armistice that had been concluded for Epirus.

THE CZAR'S LETTER.

He Assures the Sultan of His Unalterable Friendship.

London, May 19.—A dispatch from Constantinople gives the following as the text of the Czar's message to the Sultan, asking for the cessation of hostilities: "Your imperial majesty will not feel astonished by the fact that, encouraged by the evidence of sincere friendship and neighborly feeling which exist between us, I take upon myself the task of addressing to your august sensibility my expression of the wish that you will crown the heroic successes of your soldiers by a suspension of hostilities. This is a course which will be in entire accord with the firmness and peaceful moderation you evinced at the commencement of the campaign. Your imperial majesty will thus accomplish an act which will be entirely in conformity with wisdom and moderation, and which will serve to still further augment the respect and admiration you, personally, inspire, and of which I will forever retain the memory.

"I pray your imperial majesty to be good enough to believe in my unalterable friendship."

According to the dispatch, the Sultan replied, expressing lively and sincere thanks, and informing the Czar that he had ordered the Turkish commanders to stop fighting.

In conclusion, the Sultan said: "I pray your imperial majesty to also take into consideration that I wish for the friendly intervention of the powers to assure the re-establishment of peace, having for its result the safeguarding of the rights and prestige of my government and the maintenance of general peace by the subsequent continuance of my frontier."

PREMIER RALLI'S STATEMENT.

He Says It Is Impossible for Greece to Pay an Indemnity.

Berlin, May 19.—The Athens correspondent of the Frankfort Zeitung says that in an interview today Prime Minister Ralli declared that Larissa and Trikala, the richest provinces of Greece, had been devastated and the harvest spoiled by the war, and that the government would have to provide for 130,000 refugees. This it would be impossible for the government to pay an indemnity to Turkey.

He added that the government mediated a compromise with Greece's foreign creditors when peace shall have been concluded.

The system of the European control of Greece's finances, which has been mentioned in connection with a settlement of the war, was humiliating, and, moreover, it was worthless, in view of Greece's bankruptcy. The paying of an indemnity would be merely putting the creditor's money in the Sultan's pockets.

THE DEMANDS OF TURKEY.

She Will Insist on the Abolition of the Capitulations.

Constantinople, May 19.—A resume of the official view of the situation, while claiming that the Turkish demands are fully justified, and that the Greek demands are not, does not create difficulty regarding the payment of an indemnity or the cessation of hostilities, but that it is impossible for it to modify its demand for the abolition of the capitulations in favor of Greek subjects in the Turkish empire. Should Europe attempt to forcibly compel the Porte to yield this point a situation would be created which, it is declared, would endanger the general peace. The Porte could not be answerable for the grave consequences that would follow the inevitable excitement of the Turkish populace.

Constantinople With Ralli.

Athens, May 19.—Crown Prince Constantine arrived at Imeria, five miles from Larissa, this evening, and had a telegraphic conversation with Prime Minister Ralli. It is said that part of the Greek army occupies positions at Larissa, while the remainder are at Larissa and between Larissa and Thessalonica. Gen. Smolenski's army has arrived at Larissa, and he has joined the crown prince at Imeria.

Retreated in Good Order.

London, May 19.—The correspondent of the Morning Post, who was with the Greek army at Potosokos, has reached Athens, from which city he telegraphed that the retreat of the Greeks was made in good order. The moon brightly illuminated the difficult country through which the troops passed, enabling them to readily see their way. The crown prince displayed great coolness and courage.

Bilbuds, 1 1/2 inch thick, any size, \$1 a pair. Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. ave.

THE SEAL QUEST.

It Gives Rise to a Discussion in the Canadian Parliament.

Ottawa, May 19.—In the House of Commons tonight the government was asked if they were aware that much dissatisfaction existed among the sealers in British Columbia as to the operation of the present sealing regulations, and that the matter was a subject now before the legislature of that province.

In reply Mr. Davies, minister of marine and fisheries, stated that he was not aware of such a condition of things prevailing among the seal hunters of British Columbia. He did know, however, that considerable dissatisfaction was shown of late by the Americans in respect to the sealing regulations.

He had no hesitation in saying that he thought there would be no alteration or amendment of the agreement entered into between the United States and Great Britain in regard to the Bering Sea sealing regulations, and that the same would continue in force and be unimpaired until made void by effluxion of time, which would occur next year.

CONQUER WOUNDED CUBANS

Spaniards Capture an Unprotected Hospital by Storm.

Kill All the Sick and the Physicians. The Cubans Blow Up a Train.

Havana, via Key West, May 19.—The Spanish forces, under Capt. Puig, attacked a Cuban hospital near Delicat, Havana, capturing eighteen nurses and killing all the sick and wounded and physicians. The total number of victims was eighty.

A Cuban force attacked Puig and his men two hours after their crime and put them to flight after killing fifty men with machetes.

At Laguna Vieja, Pinar del Rio, Capt. Galesco, with 200 Spaniards, was defeated by Gen. Bandera.

A train near Vega Alta has been blown up with dynamite by the insurgents, killing over 100 Spanish soldiers. The official reports of the Spaniards state that the explosion was caused by an accident.

ON THE WAY TO CUBA.

The Dauntless to Make a Trip to the Island.

Orange City, Fla., May 19.—Yesterday a freight train passed through here with two passenger coaches loaded with Cubans, about twenty-five being on board. They went down to the east coast, and it is understood, they went to Miami.

A report from there tonight says that the Dauntless was wrecked off the coast today, and that in all probability she would enter tonight and get the Cubans, who were on one of the keys north of there. The Dauntless slipped out of Savannah Monday and ran southward. She can run into Miami tonight and get off before the morning, says the report. The cruiser left Jacksonville, it is said here today, and ran out to sea, taking a southward course. It is known that there is yet a large cargo stored at Miami and that for the past week several carloads of material have been sent down there marked "hardware."

SAGASTA ATTACKS SPAIN.

Liberal Leader Declares the Government's Policy Dangerous.

Madrid, May 19.—Ex-Premier Sagasta, the Liberal leader, at a meeting last evening made a violent attack upon the government policy, which he declared that the government was pursuing. He declared that the policy of the government was dangerous, and that it must be vigorously opposed.

REPORT FROM CALHOUN.

Merely Informs the President of His Arrival in Cuba.

Judge Day, Assistant Secretary of State, informed a Times representative yesterday that the department had received a communication from Special Commissioner Calhoun. He added that it contained nothing further than the mere announcement of the arrival of Mr. Calhoun, and that he had begun his investigation. There was no report concerning the investigations or anything in the communication to indicate the line that would be pursued by the commissioner.

The Cuban question is undoubtedly at the present time receiving more attention from the State Department than it has at any time since the beginning of the present struggle for liberty, and the belief is rapidly gaining ground that the President is having data prepared, which will at the time he deems proper be used in formulating plans for the settlement of Cuba.

The alleged plan of the President to intercede with Spain to permit Cuba to purchase her liberty has but few endorsers among the more prominent public officials, for the belief is general that Cuba never can assume such a debt and bring her indebtedness into a condition of prosperity.

That the President is preparing to announce some plan for the pacific settlement of the difficulty is, however, generally believed by men who are close to the State Department, but it is also believed that the plan will be held back for a considerable time, unless Congress forces the Administration to act.

GAS BILLS DEFEATED.

The Consolidation Measure Fails in the Illinois Legislature.

Springfield, Ill., May 19.—Both gas bills were defeated in the senate today. The consolidation measure, which legalizes the combination of the Chicago companies was lost by a vote of 24 yeas to 11 nays. The frontage bill, which compels companies seeking new franchises to secure consent of a majority of property owners, was defeated 20 to 18. The bill lacked six votes of the majority required to pass it. It is reported that the defeat of the two gas bills in the senate is simply a stock-jobbing scheme. According to the story, the bills will be reconsidered and may pass before the end of the week.

Turkish Steamship Captured.

Athens, May 19.—A Greek torpedo boat has captured the steamship Minerva, which was bound for Volo with seventy-two Turkish sailors and the new Turkish Governor of Volo on board. The prize was taken to Skiathos.

Flooring, 6, 8, 10 inches wide, \$1.25 per 100 ft. Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. ave.



"Not until after the passage of a Tariff Bill."

FREE CUBA IN THE HOUSE

Belligerency Resolution Question of Absorbing Interest.

EFFORT TO DEFEAT MR. BAILEY

Much Depends Upon Speaker Reed's Attitude Toward the Friends of Cuba—Meeting of the Committee on Rules—Plans to Pass the Belligerency Resolution Without Recognition.

Should Speaker Reed today run roughshod over the friends of Cuba and set the rules of the House at defiance he will precipitate a row the end of which no man can foresee. If he defeats the consideration of the belligerency resolution by legitimate parliamentary methods no trouble is likely to ensue.

A meeting of the Committee on Rules has been called for this morning. The action to be taken is now known. The majority of the committee, under the leadership of the Speaker, will report a rule under which the House will consider the resolution appropriating \$50,000 for the relief of American citizens in Cuba. Mr. Bailey and Mr. McMillan will make a minority report that the House, after the resolution has been voted upon, shall at once proceed to consider a resolution granting belligerent rights to Cuba. It is the custom to grant twenty minutes' debate on each side in the consideration of these rules, but Mr. Bailey intends to make the effort in the committee to extend this time to one hour on each side.

It was well understood last night that the Republicans as a body were to support the majority report, and for the purpose of making certain of the result all absentees were telegraphed to be in their seats when the gavel falls today. Mr. Dalzell will submit the report for the majority, and Mr. Bailey will ask recognition for the purpose of submitting a minority report. It is not believed that the Speaker will go to the extent of refusing to recognize Mr. Bailey, for should he do this he will but invite the revolt that would certainly follow such a high-handed method.

Speaker Reed will recognize Mr. Dalzell first, who, after reporting his bill will demand the previous question. There are two ways in which the Speaker can prevent Mr. Bailey from accomplishing his purpose. After Mr. Bailey seeks to submit his minority report, the Speaker can either declare it out of order or refuse to entertain it because the previous question has been demanded by Mr. Dalzell. It is not believed by good parliamentarians that the Speaker would hold the minority report of a committee to be not in order. Still, if he should do so, Mr. Bailey will appeal from the decision.

A more legitimate method of blocking Mr. Bailey's move would be to refuse to entertain it on account of the demand for the previous question by Mr. Dalzell. It would be possible, in this connection, for Mr. Dalzell to prevent Mr. Bailey from addressing the House at all, were Mr. Dalzell so inclined, and the Speaker prepared to back him up. Mr. Dalzell could submit his rule, make a ten-minute statement at once. This would, however, be such a manifest violation of the precedents of the House that it would lead to open revolt. It is said that if Mr. Bailey is cut off in this fashion, he will insist, during the remainder of the session, that the Republicans keep a quorum of their own constantly on hand, and that unless such a quorum is present they will not be permitted to even approve the reading of the Journal.

No filibuster will be attempted, it was said by the leaders last night, to prevent the passage of the relief resolution. It is probable that the customary twenty minutes' debate will be granted, or possibly the hour asked by Mr. Bailey. He will not be alone in his advocacy of the rule for the belligerency resolution, at least, and Republicans have asked him for a portion of the time in which to support it should the debate extend over two hours.

It is said, in an important witness in the Senator Fair will come and who was deserted in this city by her husband, will sail tomorrow for Montreal on the Allan Line steamer Laurentian, en route to California.

Will Return to California.

London, May 19.—Baroness Von Turkheim, who, it is said, is an important witness in the Senator Fair will come and who was deserted in this city by her husband, will sail tomorrow for Montreal on the Allan Line steamer Laurentian, en route to California.

Doors, Any Size, 1 1/2 Inches Thick, \$1 a pair. Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. ave.

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A TRULY FEARLESS COURT

Judge Estill's Surprising Charge to a Grand Jury.

Heard Rumors That He Had Been Drunk and Orders Himself Indicted if the Report Is True.

Chattanooga, Tenn., May 19.—Judge Estill, of the Fourth Tennessee judicial circuit, who has heretofore borne a reputation for fearlessness at the assembling of court, fairly took away the breath of the bar and spectators here today by a supplementary charge to the grand jury. Summoning that body into his presence, he addressed himself to the foreman, Sam Morgan, thus:

"Mr. Foreman, I understand you have in your possession information that the judge of this court was intoxicated at the last term of court. If such is a fact it is your duty to indict the judge of this court for drunkenness."

"I have heard it said," falteringly replied the foreman, "that you were drunk at that time."

"Then, Mr. Foreman," said the judge, "it is your plain duty to indict this court, and I instruct you to do so if there is sufficient evidence to warrant you in so finding."

"I did not know," said the foreman, "that we had a right to indict the court."

"I charge you," said Judge Estill, in a commanding voice, "to investigate the matter thoroughly, and if there is one particle of ground upon which you can do so, to bring in an indictment against the judge of this court. Your duty is plain and do not shrink from it."

Mr. Roosevelt at Norfolk.

Norfolk, Va., May 19.—Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt was here today on his tour of inspection, and also to inquire into alleged discrimination in the bureau of labor employment. A delegation of fifty workmen was given a hearing, and a stenographic report of their grievances was taken. Admiral Brown, commandant of the yard, emphatically denied that abuses exist. Mr. Roosevelt made a general inspection of yards and ships, and expressed himself as highly pleased. He left tonight for Old Point Comfort.

A Steamer Stranded.

Chicago, May 19.—The steamer E. M. Peck missed her harbor entrance this morning in the dense smoke which was blown on the lake from the city by the south-west wind and stranded on Hyde Park Reef, five miles south of the harbor. Men were sent out on the tug Chantley, to jettison the coal cargo.

Alabama Flouring, all one color, 2c a foot. Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. ave.

MCKINLEY'S CUBAN POLICY

Senators Would Like Him to Show His Hand.

THE SUGAR TRUST'S ACTIVITY

Its Apparent Influence With the Administration—Failure to Act in Cuba's Behalf Will Cause Wide Discussion in the Republican Ranks—Options of Senators.

While the friends of the Administration are assuring their colleagues that the President is preparing a vigorous foreign policy with respect to Spain and her dealings with Cuba, they do not particularize to such an extent as to assure Senators that the policy will be acceptable to the country in the one vital essential. What Senators want to know is, What is to be the result of that policy? Is it to be intervention to force the Cubans to lay down their arms and return to the serfdom from which they are seeking to wrest themselves, or is it to be a policy that will give the Cubans the absolute control of the island, independent of the further domination of the Spanish government?

If it is the latter, then the Administration will find a loyal support in both branches of Congress. If it is to be the former, the Republican party is to be rent asunder in the struggle that is bound to follow. It is scarcely conceivable that this great question is to be settled at the behest of the sugar trust and the other combinations having monetary interests and investments in the island, who care nothing for the liberties of that people or their political or civil rights, but who want the war stopped solely because it interferes with their business and is ruinous to their profits. The stoppage of dividends cannot be the cause for this sudden allied activity on the part of the Administration, unless patriotism is dead in this land of the free and this oft-boasted home of the brave.

Thus while many Senators are giving daily pledges to the effect that Mr. McKinley will end the war and bring peace to the island, no one seems to be possessed of such accurate knowledge of the working of the Presidential mind as will enable him to throw light on this grave question. The representatives of the sugar trust have been entirely too active in this matter to put the people at large. The ever present Mr. Atkins of New York, appears to have too much influence with the present Administration to justify the conclusion that it is altogether free of the surroundings that hedged in Cleveland and Olney during the days when they were plotting the return to power of the same government that would now gladly avail itself of the offices of this Government if "properly" directed against the insurgents.

Mr. Atkins has been zealous in the cause of his master. At the very end of the Capitol his occupation would be designated as that of a lobbyist, but at the White House he is presented as the close friend of members of the Cabinet and personally presented to the President, where he is permitted to plead the cause he is paid to represent.

If some Senator, speaking ex cathedra, is able to emphatically and officially deny these suspicions, he will bring about a more harmonious condition and add to the influence that are irresistibly moving to the consummation of Cuban liberty and independence.

The talk of the purchase of Cuban independence has been revived within the past few days, but few informed persons seem to look upon this idea as a possible solution of the difficulty. The latest proposition in this direction suggests the negotiation of a treaty between the United States and Spain whereby Spain would agree to cede the island to the Cubans if the United States would agree to guarantee the bonds which the Cuban government would be compelled to float in order to raise the price of her freedom. As a basis for this treaty another would have to be negotiated with representatives of the Cuban government in which that government would agree that the United States should exercise a partial control over its revenues and retain a title of the receipts for the purpose of forming a sinking fund for the liquidation of the debt thus guaranteed.

This suggestion probably grows out of the rumor, several days ago, that certain New York gentlemen engaged in the business of purchasing and dealing in Government securities had made a large purchase of Cuban bonds and the cable from Madrid stating that the report had reached that capital that the insurgents had in some manner been able to raise money on their bonds. There is no discounting the fact that there has been serious discussion of this matter in monetary circles in New York.

Any action, however, looking to the guaranteeing of a debt by the Government would have to be conducted through the medium of legislation, in which both branches of Congress participated, and could not be had through the instrumentality of a treaty alone, with which the House of Representatives has no concern. If the Cubans would agree to such an arrangement, and if Spain would likewise agree that this should be the method of settling the trouble, it is not thought that Congress would long hesitate in authorizing the guarantee. But there are several very large "ifs" in this proposition that must be considered.

While the Administration is taking its time and doing nothing of which the country is cognizant, more than to await the arrival of that report from Judge Calhoun, the Senate is engaged in a discussion of the belligerency resolution, and the friends of Cuba have no cause to complain of the chapters written yesterday. The masterly speeches of Senators Foraker and Lindsay show how the heavens are working. Because Senator Foraker wishes to have the committee make a report on the Morgan resolution, is no reason for assuming that he is against it. If the Senate votes down the motion to refer, no man will vote "aye" on the motion to agree to the resolution sooner than the Senator from Ohio. He believes that the resolution would be strengthened by sending it to the committee and bringing it out again with promptness, accompanied by a vigorous report in its favor.

He goes even further than any of his colleagues, and takes the ground that belligerency is not enough, that there should be intervention, speedy and decisive, with a sharp hint to Spain in the continuation of her dastardly work. Senator Lindsay, too, is in deep earnest on this subject. He is in favor of side-tracking the tariff and every other question that has been brought up in the Senate. On this subject Mr. Lindsay said last evening:

"We have the votes to hold back the tariff bill and give the right of way to the Cuban resolution. The Republicans must allow a vote on the Cuban resolution, if they hope to get out of the tariff bill. We have the votes also to pass the Cuban resolution whenever a vote is taken. Being a joint resolution, it will go to the House, where it will, in time, be voted upon favorably. The President will either have to veto or sign it, for he cannot ignore a joint resolution."

It is difficult to say what Spain will do in case the President signs this resolution and recognizes the belligerency of the insurgents. One thing is certain, the Cuban matter is coming to a head rapidly, and a few weeks more, if things go as Cuba belligerency is recognized, and we will in that time know, also, if this country will have to go to war in consequence.

It is not likely, however, that such measures will have to be resorted to, for there appears to be a sincere desire on the part of the Senate to get out of the road. Even Senator Hale's opinion. In an interview yesterday morning he stated that he expected to see the vote taken before the Senate adjourned for the week, but in this he was mistaken, for late in the afternoon the Senate agreed to adjourn over today until Monday.

In the course of his talk Mr. Hale said: "I am as anxious as any one to see this question out of the road. Other, and to my mind, more important business is pending, and it cannot be proceeded with in order until the Cuban question has been eliminated from the field of Senatorial debate."

The report that an organized movement to sidetrack the tariff bill for the Cuban resolution was under way, is a gross exaggeration of the real facts for the reason that there appears to be no necessity for it. Of those said to be behind it, Mr. Mason alone, of the Republicans, appears to be ready to vote for the resolution in preference to the tariff. However this may be, the discussion of yesterday cleared up the atmosphere, and the friends of Cuba are satisfied they will now get the vote at an early day next week.

The managers of the tariff bill know that if this is not done the debate, as is the case on the tariff bill, but in reality on Cuba, can progress indefinitely, and, if it became necessary, they would bring all their machinery to bear to grant the Cuban adherents "a day in court."

Mr. Burrows, owing to illness, did not take the floor yesterday. He will probably speak today, and Mr. Spooner is also booked for a speech on the same subject.

The adoption of the resolution by the Senate is not the expression of what Mr. Olney characterized as a "body of very eminent gentlemen." Until it passes the House it could have no binding force upon the President, and, even in that shape, it is a mooted question whether or not the President is bound by it.

Before the Congress can act, therefore, Mr. McKinley will have ample time to work out his own policy. The conditions appear to justify the conclusion that the President must either recognize the belligerency of the insurgents or intervene. Mediation, according to Senator Foraker's statement, has already been tendered, and the tender spurned by Spain. Only one of the two courses, therefore, remain to be followed. It is claimed by the Administration men in the Senate that by next week the President will be in position to disclose to the leaders in Congress what his intentions are and what he proposes to do. This will probably be done privately, but none the less effectively.

It is asserted that if the President wishes the belligerency resolution passed he will have to tread in secure steps consideration in the House. A little light from the White House would be most acceptable, as that is the very thing the Congress is yearning for just at this juncture.

Murdered by Robbers.

Paducah, Ky., May 19.—John Roberts, a wealthy cattle buyer, was shot and instantly killed in Hope county, Ill., last night. He was at the residence of his brother and the two had gone down to the spring after supper, when two men stepped out and ordered them to throw up their hands. Roberts was sent quick enough and was killed. Roberts had \$4,000 in his valise, but he had left it at the house.

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Flooring, 6, 8, 10 inches wide, \$1.25 per 100 ft. Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. ave.

12-inch Boards 1 Cent a Foot. Frank Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. ave.

The Circulation of THE TIMES Yesterday WAS

38,395 COPIES.

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OUR CONSULS IN DANGER

Disturbing Revelations in the Senate Cuban Debate.

MR. VEST ASKS A QUESTION

An Inquiry Why the Government Does Not Protect Its Agents in Cuba—Mr. Foraker Quotes Mr. Olney to Prove the War—Cleveland's Juggling With Spain.

There were two startling revelations made during the debate yesterday in the Senate on the Morgan resolution that the United States acknowledge the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents. One was that Senator Morgan was informed by the President and Secretary of State that there was danger of the assassination, or "massacre," of American consuls in Cuba if it were known that they gave specific information about the true condition of affairs. The other was that Secretary of State Olney had offered mediation in Cuban affairs on the basis of Spain retaining her sovereignty, and that this offer was peremptorily rejected by Spain.

From the communication to the Spanish authorities from Mr. Olney it was read in open Senate that he knew that Olney had not pacified the provinces; that, on the contrary, the insurgents were growing stronger and were gaining prestige in the eyes of the world, and that they controlled the largest of the Cuban provinces. It did not appear that the records read in the Senate that the Cleveland Administration had moved in the matter after the ultimatum received from Minister de Lome.

When the danger to the lives of American consuls had been stated Senator Vest expressed surprise that this Government had not dispatched gunboats to Cuban waters. Other features of the debate were the arguments of Senators Foraker, Lindsay, Cannon, Hoar, and Gallinger.

The public interest in the debates on Cuba is at a high pitch, and is evidenced by the crowds in the galleries as the arguments proceed.

On the opening of the session Mr. Hoar moved that the adjournment today be until Monday, as many Senators desired to go to Monticello on Friday. Mr. Morgan objected, and the motion was defeated. The proposed junket of the Senators, but he thought the grave matter pending demanded the presence here of the Senators. Mr. Hoar withdrew the motion.

At 2 p. m. when the Cuban resolution was taken up, Senator Vest renewed the motion of Mr. Hoar, moving the adjournment on Monday before taking up the tariff bill, an agreement could be made as to a day on which to take the vote on the pending motion, which to recommend the resolution in the Committee on Foreign Relations. He said that he believed there was no dissent on the part of the Republicans to filibuster on so important a matter.

Mr. Morgan protested against delay. He reviewed the events of the past week briefly, including the visit of the subcommittee of the Foreign Relations Committee to the White House, and to the State Department. He, personally, had all the information desirable before him. He had received their information under the injunction of secrecy. He did not care to be bound in that way, and had declined to receive it.

It was here that Mr. Morgan revealed the fact that the information, at least as to the names of the informing American consular representatives in Cuba, was to be kept secret for fear of personal danger to them.

Mr. White—From whom did the Senator receive that information?

Mr. Morgan—From the President and the Secretary of State.

Mr. Vest criticized the way in which the information was imparted to the visiting committee, and asked what the Government had done; had it sent warships to Cuba in view of the danger to our representatives in Cuba?

No one answered for the Government. Mr. Vest insisted that it was an extraordinary commission, this imposition of secrecy upon the committee.

Mr. Foraker said that there was no secrecy as to the Senate, which asked for information, only against the public. The State Department would give the Senate all the information to be used in executive session.